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Compilation on Yemen

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1, 2]

2. In 2014, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Yemen ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[3] as well as the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, of 1954, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of 1961,[4] the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),[5] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[6] and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[7]

3. In 2015, the Committee against Torture asked if Yemen had considered ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.[8]

4. Within the follow-up framework, Yemen noted in 2013 that the Council of Ministers had completed the legal procedures for ratification by the Council of Representatives of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[9]

5. Yemen also stated that the Council of Ministers had issued Decision No. 137 (2012) concerning executive measures to implement the 2012 Human Rights Council and Human Rights Committee recommendations.[10] The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged

Yemen to address previous recommendations, particularly those related to the definition of the child, corporal punishment, harmful practices, education and juvenile justice.[11]

6. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that Yemen was not a State party to either the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, of 1954, or the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of 1961, despite having pledged accession to those instruments in 2011, and neither was it a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance or the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.[12]

7. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Yemen to fully implement the relevant provisions of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, of 1972, and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, of 2003, that were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life. It also encouraged Yemen to ratify the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, of 2005.[13]

8. With regard to the State party's obligations under the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted with concern that the Government's report had not been received. That Committee was therefore bound to repeat its previous comments made in 2012. It also noted that the Government had been requested to provide information to the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards at the 106th session of the International Labour Conference for failure to supply reports and information on the application of ratified conventions.[14]

III. National human rights framework[15]

9. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the challenges faced by Yemen in consolidating stability and security, owing to conflict, particularly during 2011 and 2012, and the continuing severe economic difficulties.[16]

10. The Committee against Torture asked about the amendment of article 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,[17] and about the repeal of article 232 of the Penal Code to ensure the prosecution of homicides committed against women by their husbands or male relatives.[18]

11. The same Committee asked about progress made in incorporating the crime of torture into domestic law, in adopting a comprehensive definition of torture and in abolishing the statute of limitations in respect of crimes involving torture.[19]

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the comprehensive revision of laws, bills and regulations related to children, and urged Yemen to adopt the draft amendments on the rights of the child,[20] particularly the amendments of 2012 to the Child Rights Act, ensuring that the best interest of the child was appropriately integrated and consistently applied.[21] It also urged Yemen to elaborate a comprehensive policy on children and to allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of national strategies for children.[22] It further urged that the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood be provided with a clear mandate and authority to coordinate all activities related to the Convention, and the necessary resources for its effective operation.[23]

13. The same Committee was concerned at the reduction of financial allocations in the social sector, particularly in health and education. It recommended increasing substantially the allocations in those two areas.[24]

14. In 2013, the Cabinet approved the draft law establishing an independent national human rights institution.[25] However, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at delays in its adoption in Parliament and urged the State party to expedite the adoption of the draft law.[26]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[27]

15. The Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts reported that the conflict in Yemen, ongoing during the period covered by the third cycle of the universal periodic review, had caused at least 16,706 civilian casualties from March 2015 to June 2018, with 6,475 killed and 10,231 injured, but that the real figure was likely to be significantly higher.[28] Coalition air strikes had caused most of the documented civilian casualties, the Group of Experts indicated,[29] and residential areas had been repeatedly hit, often resulting in significant destruction and civilian casualties.[30]

16. In 2017, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that, two years and more than 13,000 civilian casualties later, the conflict in Yemen continued to rage, with an intensification in hostilities that had exacerbated the entirely man-made catastrophe, and children starving and refugees and fishermen bombed.[31]

17. The Group of Experts alleged widespread arbitrary detention throughout the country, and ill-treatment and torture in some facilities. They reported that, in most cases, detainees were not informed of the reasons for their arrest, were not charged, were denied access to lawyers or a judge and were held incommunicado for prolonged or indefinite periods. Parties to the conflict were allegedly resorting to the use of undeclared detention facilities in an apparent — and if confirmed unlawful — attempt to put detainees outside the reach of the law. The Group of Experts indicated that in Aden and Mukalla, detainees had carried out hunger strikes, protesting against the absence of due process, and that death sentences had been passed and implemented in Sana'a and Aden, in the absence of due process standards.[32]

18. UNESCO encouraged the Government to foster a more pluralistic and independent media environment that was in accordance with international standards. UNESCO recommended that the Government decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards.[33]

19. The Group of Experts had received information concerning ill-treatment and torture of detainees at the national security bureau, the Political Security Organization, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Habrah and Al-Thawra prisons in Sana'a, among other facilities under the control of the de facto authorities. Detainees reportedly included individuals perceived to be opposed to the de facto authorities, including students, human rights defenders, journalists and supporters of political parties.[34]

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that 27 people had been killed and 76 injured during the first week of February 2018. The High Commissioner stated that the parties to the conflict were obliged to take constant care to spare the civilian population, respecting the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. He reminded the parties that any intentional, direct attack against civilians or civilian objects was considered a serious violation of international humanitarian law, and that they should take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event, minimize, the impact of violence on civilians.[35]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[36]

21. The Committee against Torture asked about the status of amendments to the laws on the judiciary to strengthen its independence and impartiality in conformity with international standards,[37] and about the implementation and effectiveness of the national strategy for the modernization and development of the judiciary (2005–2015).[38]

22. In the report by the Group of Experts it was alleged that in detention, during interrogation and while blindfolded and/or handcuffed, detainees had been beaten,

electrocuted, suspended upside down, drowned, threatened with violence against their families and held in solitary confinement for prolonged periods in violation of the absolute prohibition on torture and cruel or inhuman treatment. The report indicated poor material conditions and grossly inadequate medical care for detainees. The Group of Experts had also received allegations of deaths in custody.[39]

23. The Group of Experts had conducted interviews, including with former detainees, related to detention by the de facto authorities, and visited Sana'a Central Prison. From September 2014, the de facto authorities had consolidated control of detention facilities previously run by the Government as they seized territory, including in Sana'a, Sa'dah, Ibb, Hudaydah and parts of Ta'izz. They had appointed "supervisors" in detention facilities, relieving existing authorities of their duties or rendering them redundant. Furthermore, they had turned mosques, schools and homes confiscated from political opponents into undeclared detention centres.[40]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[41]

24. The Group of Experts stressed that there were reasonable grounds to believe that, from September 2014, parties to the conflict in Yemen had severely restricted the right to freedom of expression. In addition, human rights defenders had faced relentless harassment, threats and smear campaigns. Women human rights defenders, journalists and activists had faced specific repression on the basis of gender. The Group of Experts had documented at least 20 such cases committed by parties to the conflict. Many women faced threats from all sides, suggesting that discrimination against women was endemic.[42]

25. According to the Group of Experts, since 2016, in areas under their control, pro-government forces had harassed the media and monitors by censoring television channels and raiding civil society organizations. The situation appeared to have deteriorated since August 2017, with Security Belt Forces in Aden and the elite forces in the Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates intimidating those perceived to be critical of a foreign country and the forces backed by that country. In that context, journalists and demonstrators alike had been detained for peaceful protests against detention practices and for publicly criticizing military operations.[43]

26. The Group of Experts also stated that, since 2015, in areas under their control, the de facto authorities had carried out intimidation, arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture of vocal critics, in addition to raids on media outlets in Sana'a. Furthermore, they had blocked news websites, censored television channels and banned newspapers from publication. Victims had been targeted for their affiliation or perceived affiliation to political opponents or for having expressed their views in relation to the ongoing conflict. The de facto authorities had also frozen the assets, including bank accounts, of at least two non-governmental organizations; in one case, the account remained blocked. The Group of Experts was aware of at least 23 journalists who were still being detained by the de facto authorities.[44]

27. UNESCO stated that the Press and Publications Law, of 1990, prohibited criticism against the ruling authorities, unless it was deemed "constructive".[45] UNESCO observed that defamation continued to be criminalized under the Criminal Code and that journalists considered to be endangering "the interests of national security" continued to face persecution and detention.[46] The Press and Publications Law required news outlets and journalists to obtain licences annually from the Ministry of Information.[47] Radio and television broadcasting remained State-owned and subject to licensing by the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology.[48]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[49]

28. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged the State party to prohibit and criminalize sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, investigate and prosecute perpetrators, protect child victims and provide them with social reintegration and physical and psychological recovery, and strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries.[50]

29. UNHCR stated that the prolonged conflict and insecurity had facilitated the proliferation of trafficking and extortion networks targeting new arrivals of migrants and

asylum seekers, particularly from countries in the Horn of Africa. Women and children remained at heightened risk of sexual violence and trafficking.[51]

30. UNHCR observed that the response by Yemen to trafficking and smuggling was limited, in the absence of a national plan to prevent and punish trafficking or a functioning regional agreement on ensuring protection, security and assistance for victims. The Government also lacked identification and referral mechanisms to respond to child trafficking, and care arrangements or rehabilitation services for child victims of exploitation, abuse or torture. Children and women arriving at the Arabian or Red Sea coast were at risk of trafficking and smuggling when they moved irregularly into a third country. Kidnappings for ransom had been frequent, and occurred in a climate of impunity that discouraged asylum seekers and migrants from seeking the authorities' protection.[52]

B. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[53]

31. The ILO Committee of Experts indicated that the General Federation of Trade Unions of Yemen had made it impossible to establish a second federation to represent workers' interests.[54]

2. Right to an adequate standard of living[55]

32. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, in September 2018, and after more than three years of escalating conflict, the Yemeni people were continuing to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic decline. An alarming 22.2 million people in Yemen needed some kind of humanitarian or protection assistance, and an estimated 17.8 million people were food-insecure — with 8.4 million people severely food-insecure and at risk of starvation — and 16 million people lacked access to safe water and sanitation and 16.4 million lacked access to adequate health care. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also held that at least 11.3 million people were in acute need of humanitarian assistance to survive.[56]

33. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated that conflict, displacement and economic decline had placed immense pressure on essential basic services and on the institutions that provided them, accelerating their collapse. Because of collapsing public institutions, access to essential services such as water, sanitation, health care and education had been severely constrained. The public budget deficit had expanded since the last quarter of 2016, resulting in irregularities and disruptions in salary payments and interruptions in the provision of operating costs for basic social facilities. Approximately 1.25 million civil servants had not received salaries or had received them only intermittently since August 2016. The salary gap was estimated to affect a quarter of the population — civil servants and their families — leaving them without a regular income at a time of shortages and rising prices.[57]

34. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs observed that before the escalation of the crisis, Yemen imported 80 to 90 per cent of its staple foods and required an estimated 544,000 metric tons of imported fuel per month for transportation and powering water systems and health facilities. Fuel imports had fallen since the beginning of the crisis, and reached only 190,000 tons in September 2017. The closure to commercial aircraft of the airport in Sana'a in August 2016 had further limited the ability to move goods into the country and prevented Yemenis seeking medical treatment abroad from leaving the country.[58]

3. Right to health[59]

35. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated that, because of collapsing public institutions, access to essential services such as water, sanitation, health care and education had been severely constrained. Only 50 per cent of the total health facilities were functioning, and even these faced severe shortages of medicines, equipment and staff. Collapse in the public sector was increasingly pressuring humanitarian

organizations to compensate for the absence of government spending — which went beyond their mandate and capacity to respond. For example, the recent cholera outbreak had forced humanitarian partners to cover the operating costs of hospitals and health facilities and to pay incentives to public servants in critical roles, especially health care.[60]

36. According to the World Health Organization, amidst the chaos and devastation of the prolonged conflict in Yemen, tens of thousands of families have been facing increasing difficulties in gaining access to hospitals and health care due to insecurity and the exorbitant costs of transportation and medication. Poor communities have been hit the hardest.[61]

37. The World Health Organization also noted that the cholera epidemic that had begun in Yemen in early October 2016 had been the largest cholera outbreak ever recorded. By the end of January 2018, the number of suspected cases had risen to over 1 million.[62]

4. Right to education[63]

38. UNESCO observed that the Constitution of Yemen, as amended in 2001, enshrined the right to education, and reiterated that article 54 provided that basic education was obligatory and that the State must do its best to obliterate illiteracy, and pay special attention to expanding technical and vocational education.[64]

39. UNESCO stated that the political instability and humanitarian crisis in Yemen, especially since the conflict escalated in 2015, had had disastrous effects on the education sector. Due to the conflict, students had missed the last three months of the 2014/15 school year, and later, another three months, of the 2015/16 school year. Since then, due to the destruction or closure of thousands of schools, about 2 million children were estimated to be out of school.[65]

40. UNESCO observed that Yemen remained one of the countries with the highest disparities against girls. Challenges to girls' access to schooling had been especially marked in rural areas. Among the root causes of such disparities, early entry into marriage and pregnancy, alongside traditional attitudes and beliefs that girls should not be educated — especially in rural areas — greatly limited adolescent girls' access to education and remaining in education.[66]

41. UNESCO also stressed that Yemen continued to struggle with low education indicators, both in terms of access and quality, and with considerable disparities according to gender, social status and geographical location. Moreover, illiteracy remained extremely widespread, with 47 per cent of women and 16 per cent of men being illiterate.[67]

42. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) stated that nearly half a million children had dropped out of school since the 2015 escalation of conflict in Yemen, bringing the total number of out-of-school children to 2 million. Meanwhile, almost three quarters of public school teachers had not been paid their salaries in over a year, putting the education of an additional 4.5 million children at grave risk. The UNICEF representative in Yemen stated that an entire generation of children in Yemen faced a bleak future because of limited or no access to education.[68]

43. According to UNICEF, more than 2,500 schools were out of use, with two thirds damaged by attacks, 27 per cent closed and 7 per cent used for military purposes or as shelters for displaced people. UNICEF also stated that, fearing for their children's safety, many parents were choosing to keep their children at home, and that the lack of access to education had pushed children and families to dangerous alternatives, including early marriage, child labour and recruitment into the fighting.[69]

C. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[70]

44. UNHCR noted that the number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence reported by refugees and asylum seekers had increased. In 2017, UNHCR had identified and provided assistance to 262 refugee and asylum-seeking victims of rape and domestic

violence. Victims were particularly exposed to stigma, while the weak prosecution of perpetrators led to a perception of impunity among victims and to a reluctance to complain. Moreover, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex asylum seekers and refugees were particularly affected by ostracism and intolerance. Additionally, Somali refugees continued to carry out harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriages.[71]

45. The Group of Experts investigated cases of sexual violence in the Bureiqa migrant detention centre in Aden, which housed several hundred migrants, asylum seekers and refugees from neighbouring countries who had been rounded up and detained by the Security Belt Forces. The report suggested that conditions in the detention facility were dire, and that rapes and sexual assaults reportedly occurred in various parts of the facility, often in full view of other detainees, including family members, and guards. Survivors and witnesses described how each night guards selected women and boys for abuse.[72]

46. One former detainee described a guardroom with three beds where several guards assaulted several women simultaneously. Women were told to submit to rape or commit suicide. Others reported that individuals trying to resist or intervene were beaten, shot or killed. At least once guards had ordered hundreds of Ethiopian male detainees to stand naked for hours in front of dozens of Ethiopian female detainees as punishment. Reportedly, verbal threats of rape had accompanied the punishment.[73] The Group of Experts noted that the Government was responsible for violations of international human rights law and, as these appeared to be conflict-related, international humanitarian law. Other States might also have responsibility.[74] In addition to the foregoing, the Group of Experts had received allegations of sexual violence committed by several parties to the conflict in Yemen, dating from 2015 to 2018.[75]

47. UNESCO stated that in 2014, a draft law had set the minimum age for marriage in Yemen at 18 and criminalized marriage under that age, but the law had never been adopted and child marriage had remained legal since. UNESCO encouraged Yemen to revise the law and finally establish a minimum marriage age that was in compliance with international human rights standards.[76]

2. Children[77]

48. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict alleged that killing and maiming of children remained the most prevalent violation, with 1,316 child casualties verified by the United Nations during 2017.[78]

49. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict stated that the recruitment and use of children by various parties to the conflict had been increasing exponentially. It stated that in 2017, the United Nations had verified 842 cases of recruitment and use of boys aged as young as 11 years. The vast majority of verified cases were attributed to the Houthis and affiliated forces. Other parties involved in the recruitment and use of children included the Armed Forces of Yemen, the pro-government Popular Resistance, the Security Belt Forces and Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. Children were mainly used to guard checkpoints and buildings, and to patrol areas, fetching water and bringing food and equipment to military positions; 76 children had been used as combatants.[79]

50. The Group of Experts had received substantial information indicating that the Government, the coalition-backed forces and the Houthi-Saleh forces had all conscripted or enlisted children into armed forces or groups and used them to participate actively in hostilities.[80]

51. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict urged the Government to take immediate action to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by its government forces, reaffirming the commitments enshrined in the action plan signed with the United Nations in 2014.[81]

52. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict stated that girls below the age of 18 were often exposed to forced marriage,

and the increasing number of girls married before reaching the age of majority in Yemen was reported to be a negative coping mechanism directly linked to the conflict.[82]

3. Minorities and indigenous peoples[83]

53. The Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief expressed deep shock at the fact that one person had been sentenced to death purely on the grounds of his Baha'i religion, and stated that the whole judicial process against him had not fulfilled the basic guarantees of a fair trial and due process. It was also stressed in their statement that the persecution of the Baha'is could not continue, and that it would be unacceptable for the Government of Yemen and the de facto authorities in Sana'a to target anyone on the basis of religion or belief.[84]

54. UNESCO noted that minority groups such as the Muhamasheen continued to suffer from discriminatory practices in education. In that respect, Yemen should be encouraged to ensure the provision of education for all and to respect the principle of non-discrimination enshrined in its Constitution.[85]

4. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[86]

55. UNHCR observed that there were over 2 million internally displaced persons in Yemen, and that 88 per cent of them had been displaced for more than a year, with 27 per cent of them living in deplorable circumstances in collective centres and spontaneous settlements with very little access to basic services. In addition, the approximately 1 million internally displaced persons who had returned to their governorates of origin faced serious challenges in rebuilding their lives as their homes and possessions were likely to have been destroyed or damaged during the conflict. Furthermore, damage to infrastructure, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance in return areas or in areas where fighting was ongoing, the lack of public services, the weakened economy and rampant inflation had left many Yemenis short of means to secure decent livelihoods.[87]

56. UNHCR also stressed that large numbers of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees were at high risk of indefinite and arbitrary detention on security grounds, or pending arrangements for their registration and/or renewal of expired documentation.[88]

57. UNHCR recommended that the Government of Yemen ensure that detention of asylum seekers was never secret, and used only exceptionally as a measure of last resort, on lawful grounds and for a legitimate purpose, in accordance with international standards while giving priority to the application of alternative measures, and that it end the detention of asylum-seeking, refugee or migrant children and provide them with appropriate protection and assistance in juvenile centres.

58. UNHCR also recommended that Yemen ensure individual procedural guarantees to detained persons without discrimination immediately upon their detention, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement, that it ensure that UNHCR and its implementing partners had unhindered access to any place of deprivation of liberty, including immigration detention centres, and that it commit to guaranteeing that refugees and asylum seekers would not under any circumstances be summarily deported and ensure full respect for the principle of non-refoulement.[89]

59. UNHCR observed that the Government had not yet incorporated its obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 1951, into national refugee-specific legislation. It noted that asylum seekers might be required to undergo HIV/AIDS testing as a precondition for accessing asylum procedures, which posed particular problems for persons with HIV/AIDS.[90]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Yemen will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/MENARegion/Pages/YEIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.1–115.12, 115.19, 115.38–115.39, 115.43, 115.45, 115.49, 115.59, 115.65–115.76, 115.79–115.81, 115.94, 115.97–115.108, 115.163–115.164 and 117.9–117.24.
[3] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 87. See also CRC/C/OPAC/YEM/CO/1, para. 42.
[4] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 76 (e).
[5] Ibid., para. 80 (d).
[6] Ibid., para. 82 (g).
[7] CRC/C/OPAC/YEM/CO/1, para. 32.
[8] CAT/C/YEM/QPR/3, para. 8 (g).
[9] CCPR/C/YEM/CO/5/Add.1, para. 31.
[10] Ibid., para. 2.
[11] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 8.
[12] See UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Yemen, p. 1.
[13] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Yemen, paras. 28–29.
[14] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3339253.
[15] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.12–115.17, 115.19–115.40, 115.45, 115.49–115.50, 115.53–115.56, 115.109, 115.124–115.127, 115.154, 115.160, 115.162–115.164, 115.166, 117.1–117.8, 117.10–117.19 and 117.21–117.25.
[16] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 6.
[17] CAT/C/YEM/QPR/3, para. 2 (a).
[18] Ibid., para. 9 (b).
[19] Ibid., para. 15.
[20] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, paras. 9–10. See also CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 44 (a).
[21] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 32.
[22] Ibid., para. 12. See also para. 16 (a).
[23] Ibid., para. 14. See also CRC/C/OPAC/YEM/CO/1, para. 9.
[24] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, paras. 15–16 (c).
[25] Ibid., para. 19. See also CCPR/C/YEM/CO/5/Add.1, paras. 4–5 (a) and 9.
[26] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, paras. 19–20.
[27] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49, 115.57–115.58, 115.78, 115.93, 117.10–117.11 and 117.13–117.19.
[28] A/HRC/39/43, para. 27.
[29] Ibid., para. 28.
[30] Ibid., para. 29.
[31] See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21444&LangID=E.
[32] A/HRC/39/43, para. 65.
[33] UNESCO submission, paras. 23–27.
[34] A/HRC/39/43, paras. 76 and 78.
[35] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22651&LangID=E.
[36] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.78–115.81, 115.83–115.88, 115.90–115.92 and 117.10–117.11.
[37] CAT/C/YEM/QPR/3, para. 6 (a). See also CAT/C/YEM/QPR/3, para. 6 (b).
[38] CAT/C/YEM/QPR/3, para. 6 (d).
[39] A/HRC/39/43, para. 66.
[40] A/HRC/39/43, paras. 74–75.
[41] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.38, 115.42, 115.46–115.48, 115.51, 115.65–115.78, 115.95–115.96, 115.110–115.115, 115.117–115.123 and 115.142.
[42] A/HRC/39/43, para. 81–82.
[43] Ibid., para. 84.
[44] Ibid., para. 85.
[45] UNESCO submission, para. 6.
[46] Ibid., para. 7.
[47] Ibid., para. 8.
[48] Ibid., para. 9.
[49] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.12, 115.19, 115.38–115.39, 115.46–115.49, 115.65–115.76, 115.97–115.108, 115.143 and 115.155–115.156.
[50] CRC/C/YEM/CO/4, para. 82 (b)–(c) and (f).
[51] UNHCR submission, p. 4.

[52] Ibid.
[53] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.125–115.127, 115.129–115.132 and 115.134.
[54] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3339253.
[55] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.50, 115.124, 115.131, 115.133–115.137 and 115.158.
[56] See www.unocha.org/yemen/about-ocha-yemen.
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.50, 115.124, 115.131, 115.134 and 115.158.
[60] See www.unocha.org/yemen/about-ocha-yemen.
[61] See www.emro.who.int/yem/yemen-news/amidst-the-devastation-of-war-in-yemen-efforts-are-under-way-to-control-cholera.html.
[62] Ibid.
[63] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.38–115.39, 115.46–115.49, 115.60–115.64, 115.97–115.108, 115.131, 115.134, 115.141, 115.143–115.145 and 115.147–115.152.
[64] UNESCO submission, para. 1.
[65] Ibid., para. 14.
[66] Ibid., para. 20.
[67] Ibid., para. 17.
[68] See www.unicef.org/yemen/media_12502.html.
[69] Ibid.
[70] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.12, 115.38, 115.42, 115.46–115.48, 115.65–115.76, 115.78, 115.95–115.96, 115.147–115.152 and 115.155–115.157.
[71] UNHCR submission, p. 4.
[72] A/HRC/39/43, para. 87.
[73] Ibid.
[74] Ibid., para. 92.
[75] Ibid., para. 94.
[76] UNESCO submission, para. 20.
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49, 115.60–115.64, 115.97–115.108 and 115.147–115.152.
[78] See the submission of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict for the universal periodic review of Yemen, p. 1.
[79] Ibid.
[80] A/HRC/39/43, para. 96.
[81] Submission of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict, p. 2.
[82] Ibid., p. 1.
[83] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.57–115.58, 115.78, 115.123, 117.10–117.11 and 117.21–117.24.
[84] See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22611&LangID=E.
[85] UNESCO submission, para. 21.
[86] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/8, paras. 115.19, 115.39, 115.49, 115.78, 115.83–115.86 and 115.155–115.157.
[87] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[88] Ibid., p. 5.
[89] Ibid.
[90] Ibid., p. 2.